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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 4	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 5	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS 6	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 7	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 8	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 9	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 10	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 11	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 12	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 13	Nov 18	DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 14	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 15	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
NEWS 16	Dec 17	PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 17	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 18	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 19	Jan 29	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX, ENERGY, INSPEC
NEWS 20	Feb 13	CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
NEWS 21	Feb 24	METADEX enhancements
NEWS 22	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS 23	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS 24	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 25	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS 26	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS 27	Mar 20	EVENTLINE will be removed from STN
NEWS 28	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS 29	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS 30	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS 31	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 32	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 33	Apr 21	Indexing from 1947 to 1956 being added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 34	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 35	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS 36	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS 37	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 38	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS 39	May 16	CHEMREACT will be removed from STN
NEWS 40	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS 41	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation

NEWS EXPRESS	April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:51:58 ON 31 MAY 2003

=> s foam and binder and stabilzer and water
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 31 May 2003 VOL 138 ISS 23
FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 May 2003 (20030530/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s foam and binder and stabilzer and water
87093 FOAM
48183 FOAMS
95884 FOAM
(FOAM OR FOAMS)
152239 BINDER
72868 BINDERS
177763 BINDER
(BINDER OR BINDERS)
2 STABILZER
2025901 WATER
224221 WATERS
2076538 WATER

```
                (WATER OR WATERS)
L1            0 FOAM AND BINDER AND STABILZER AND WATER

=> s foam and binder and stabilizer and water
         87093 FOAM
         48183 FOAMS
         95884 FOAM
                (FOAM OR FOAMS)
        152239 BINDER
         72868 BINDERS
        177763 BINDER
                (BINDER OR BINDERS)
         72431 STABILIZER
         62172 STABILIZERS
         98561 STABILIZER
                (STABILIZER OR STABILIZERS)
       2025901 WATER
        224221 WATERS
       2076538 WATER
                (WATER OR WATERS)
L2           35 FOAM AND BINDER AND STABILIZER AND WATER

=> d l2 1-35 all

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 35  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN   2003:247655  CAPLUS
DN   138:308041
TI   Foaming thermal insulating material and coating based on rubber granules
     with urethane binder and water foaming initiator for walls of dwellings
IN   Louw Van Wyk, Stanley; Matthews, Edward Henry
PA   University of Pretoria, S. Afr.
SO   S. African, 23 pp.
     CODEN: SFXXAB
DT   Patent
LA   English
IC   ICM  E04B
     ICS  C04B
CC   58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
     Section cross-reference(s): 38, 39, 60
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------  ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   ZA 9903725        A    19991202      ZA 1999-3725     19990601
PRAI ZA 1999-3725           19990601
AB   A method of making an insulating material, the method including the step
     of forming a compn. by combining a rubber component with a binding agent
     and an initiator, the binding agent and the initiator being selected so
     that reaction of the binding agent with the initiator liberates gas
     bubbles which cause foaming of the compn. Thus, an insulating compn. was
     prepd. by combining Rubber Grade 30 (7.41 kg), Durethane D103 (0.74 kg),
     Aparyl B (1.48 kg), TCPP (1.48 kg), PVA paint (0.41 L) and Tinuvin B75
     (0.012 L). The batches of the resulting mixt. (5 kg) mixed for 10 min
     produced a relatively thick liq. The liq. was then painted onto the outer
     walls of a corrugated iron shack. The structure of the shack was
     essentially that of a wooden frame with corrugated iron cladding. The
     insulating material was applied to the outer surfaces of the shack in a
     layer about 15 mm thick. Gaps between the wall and roof, wall and floor
     and wall and door were sealed with foam rubber. The overall thermal
     conductance for an uninsulated shack was found to be 4.13 W/m2K and for
     the insulated shack 3.02 W/m2K. These values included heat filtration and
     other transfer mechanisms and do not represent the thermal cond. of the
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insulating material alone. The results imply that for every degree C the shack is warmed above ambient temp., the (inside surface area) x 1.11 W is saved in energy for the insulated shack.

ST thermal insulating rubber based foaming material dwelling; scrap tire rubber recycling thermal insulating foaming material dwelling; urethane **binder** scrap tire rubber thermal insulating coating

IT Alkanes, processes
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(C5-6; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT Polyurethanes, processes
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(adhesive **binders**; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT Waste plastics and rubbers
(crumb rubber; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT Coating materials
(foamed; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT Adhesion, physical
Coloring materials
Fireproofing agents
Foaming
Recycling of plastics and rubbers
Scrap tires
Thermal conductivity
(foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT Foaming agents
(initiators; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT Walls (construction)
(insulated; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT Buildings
(residential, insulated; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT Thermal insulators
(rubber-urethane **binder** based; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT Rubber, preparation
Urethane rubber, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(thermal insulating foamed material; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT **Binders**

(urethane; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT Paints
(**water**-thinned; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT 194739-11-2, Tinuvin B75
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(UV-**stabilizer**; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT 65216-05-9, Desmodur E 22 508169-74-2, Durethane D 103
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(**binder**; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT 507478-50-4, Aparyl B 507479-53-0, Micon
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(flame retardant; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT 7732-18-5, **Water**, processes
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(foaming initiator; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(paint, coloring agent; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

IT 79-01-6, Trichloroethylene, processes 108-10-1, Methyl isobutyl ketone 123-86-4, n-Butyl acetate
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(solvent; foaming thermal insulating material/coating based on rubber granules with urethane **binder** and **water** foaming initiator for walls of dwellings)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 2003:82782 CAPLUS
DN 138:157724
TI Raw mixture for foamed concrete with improved thermal-insulating properties
IN Solomatov, V. I.; Cherkasov, V. D.; Buzulukov, V. I.; Kiselev, E. V.; Merkushkin, A. I.
PA Mordovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet im. N. P. Ogareva, Russia
SO Russ., No pp. given
CODEN: RUXXE7
DT Patent
LA Russian
IC ICM C04B038-10
CC 58-2 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI RU 2188808 C2 20020910 RU 2000-121302 20000808
PRAI RU 2000-121302 20000808
AB The mix comprises cement 30-35, ground fine limestone powder 20-24, protein hydrolyzate of microorganism synthesis as a foaming agent 0.1-0.16, metal sulfate as **foam stabilizer** 0.0039-0.0062, and **water** in the balance. The **foam stabilizer** is selected from Cu(SO4), Fe(SO4), and Al2(SO4)3. The invention is suitable in the manuf. of structural cellular concrete articles based on cement. The resulting mix provides decreased d. and heat cond. of foamed concrete without deterioration of strength properties.
ST cellular concrete cement limestone protein hydrolyzate thermal insulator
IT Limestone, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(aggregate, fine powder; raw mixt. for **foam** concrete with improved thermal-insulating properties)
IT Cement
(**binder**; raw mixt. for **foam** concrete with improved thermal-insulating properties)
IT Compressive strength
Thermal conductivity
Thermal insulators
(cellular concrete; raw mixt. for **foam** concrete with improved thermal-insulating properties)
IT Concrete
(cellular; raw mixt. for **foam** concrete with improved thermal-insulating properties)
IT Protein hydrolyzates
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(foaming agent; raw mixt. for **foam** concrete with improved thermal-insulating properties)
IT 7720-78-7, Iron sulfate (FeSO4) 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate (Al2(SO4)3) 12772-98-4, Sulfur oxide (SO4)
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**foam stabilizer**; raw mixt. for **foam** concrete with improved thermal-insulating properties)

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 2003:71799 CAPLUS
DN 138:123981
TI **Water**-thinned crosslinkable coating compositions with low moisture permeability and good storage stability
IN Fischer, Gordon Charles; Fioravanti, Louis Carl, Jr.; Frazza, Mark Stephen
PA Rohm and Haas Company, USA
SO U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C08L033-14
NCL 524558000; 427361000; 427368000; 427371000; 427385500; 427388200; 427388300; 427389900; 427391000; 427393000
CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6512042	B1	20030128	US 1996-769023	19961218

PRAI US 1996-769023 19961218
AB The compn., useful as **binders** in coatings or adhesives, particularly in one-pack storage-stable coating compns., comprises (a) an aq. dispersion of an acrylic polymer component contg. a carbonyl functional group and having Hansch value ≥1.5; (b) a nitrogen-contg. compd. having

≥2 carbonyl-reactive nitrogen groups; and (c) optionally, cosolvents, pigments, fillers, dispersants, wetting agents, anti-**foam** agents, UV absorbers, antioxidants, biocides, and **stabilizers**. Thus, 50 g copolymer prepd. by emulsion polymn. of Bu acrylate 35.7, styrene 14.2, Me methacrylate 28.5, acetoacetoxyethyl methacrylate (I) 15, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate 4.6, allyl methacrylate 0.5, and itaconic acid 1.5 parts was mixed with aminoethyl piperazine 1 mol equiv. (based on I) and heated at 60° for 10 days, showing no gel.

ST acrylic coating one pack storage stability; carbonyl acrylic polymer coating **water** thinned; nitrogen crosslinker carbonyl acrylic polymer coating; moisture permeability **water** thinned acrylic coating

IT Polyamides, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic; **water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)

IT Cement
(fiber, substrates; **water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)

IT Coating materials
(one-component; **water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyamine-, reaction products with carbonyl-contg. acrylic polymers; **water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)

IT Polyamines
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, reaction products with carbonyl-contg. acrylic polymers; **water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)

IT Coating materials
(room-temp.-curable; **water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)

IT Coating materials
(storage-stable; **water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)

IT Concrete
Paper
Paperboard
Wood
(substrates; **water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)

IT Asphalt
Clays, miscellaneous
Marble
Metals, miscellaneous
Plastics, miscellaneous
Stone (construction material)
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(substrates; **water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage

stability)
IT Paints
(**water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)
IT Coating materials
(**water**-thinned; **water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)
IT 488808-32-8P, Acetoacetoxyethyl methacrylate-allyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-styrene 4copolymer 488808-33-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)
IT 192126-79-7P 192126-81-1P 192126-84-4P 192126-86-6P 192126-88-8P 192126-90-2P 192126-92-4P 192126-94-6P 192126-95-7P 192126-96-8P 192126-98-0P 192126-99-1P 192127-01-8P 192127-02-9P 192127-03-0P 192127-04-1P 192127-05-2P 192127-06-3P 192127-07-4P, 2-Acetoacetoxyethyl methacrylate-allyl methacrylate-1,5-diamino-2-methylpentane-ethylhexyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-itaconic acid-methyl methacrylate copolymer 192127-08-5P, 2-Acetoacetoxyethyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-1,2-diaminocyclohexane-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer 192127-09-6DP, reaction products with polyoxyalkylene polyamines 192127-10-9P 192133-72-5P 192133-73-6P 192133-74-7P 488808-34-0P 488808-35-1P 488808-36-2P 488808-37-3P 488808-38-4P 488808-39-5P 488808-40-8P 488808-41-9P, Acetoacetoxyethyl methacrylate-allyl methacrylate-1,2-diaminocyclohexane-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**water**-thinned crosslinkable carbonyl-contg. acrylic coating compns. with low moisture permeability and good storage stability)
RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Anon; EP 96308423
(2) Anon; EP 0264983 A 1988 CAPLUS
(3) Anon; JP 43-72674 1992
(4) Anon; EP 0555774 A1 1993 CAPLUS
(5) Anon; WO 9316133 1993 CAPLUS
(6) Anon; WO 9421738 1994 CAPLUS
(7) Anon; JP 07-102218 1995
(8) Anon; WO 9509209 1995 CAPLUS
(9) Anon; Chemical Reviews 1993, V93(4), P1281
(10) Bors; US 5484849 A 1996 CAPLUS
(11) Esser; US 5498659 A 1996 CAPLUS
(12) Knutson; US 5055506 A 1991 CAPLUS
(13) Lavoie; US 5525662 A 1996 CAPLUS

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 2000:355608 CAPLUS
DN 132:323340
TI Solid slow-releasing detergent and its preparation
IN Liu, Wenqing
PA Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
IC ICM C11D001-83
ICS C11D011-00

CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1219577	A	19990616	CN 1997-114247	19970915
	CN 1069107	B	20010801		
PRAI	CN 1997-114204	A	19970804		

AB The title detergent contains 12-50% surfactants (e.g., anionic and/or nonionic, such as alkyl benzenesulfonate, fatty alc. sulfate), 6-15% polymer **binder** (e.g., epoxy resins, polyamides), **foam** controlling agent (silicone oil), **foam** synergistic agent (fatty acid monoethylene glycol ester), detergency promoter (Na2CO3, **water** glass, Na aluminosilicate, EDTA-disodium salt, and Na tripolyphosphate), anti-pptg. agent (CMC), anticorrosive agent (Na2SiO3), whitening agent, enzyme (proteinase and/or amylase), dilg. agent, and **water**.

ST solid detergent slow releasing prepn; anionic nonionic surfactant slow releasing detergent; whitening agent enzyme slow releasing detergent

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(alkyl ether, surfactants; solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

IT Fatty acids, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(esters, surfactants; solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

IT Fatty acids, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ethoxides, **foam** synergistic agents; solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

IT Esters, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fatty, surfactants; solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**foam stabilizers**; solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

IT Detergents
Whitening agents
(solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

IT Epoxy resins, uses
Polyamides, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

IT Enzymes, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

IT 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anti-pptg. agents; solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

IT 6834-92-0, Sodium metasilicate
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anticorrosive agents; solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

IT 139-33-3 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, uses 1344-00-9, Sodium aluminosilicate 1344-09-8, **Water** glass 7758-29-4, Sodium tripolyphosphate

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(detergent promoters; solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)
IT 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dilg. agents; solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)
IT 9000-92-4, Amylase 9001-92-7, Proteinase
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)
IT 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, alkyl ether
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(surfactants; solid slow-releasing detergent and prepn.)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1998:700927 CAPLUS
DN 129:319800
TI Method for manufacturing foamed, lightweight ceramic products
IN Tseng, Chao-ming
PA Taiwan
SO U.S., 7 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 574,365, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C04B038-00
ICS C04B038-08
NCL 264043000
CC 57-2 (Ceramics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5827457	A	19981027	US 1997-940017	19970929
PRAI	US 1995-574365		19951218		

AB Using ≥1 expandable volcanic materials, ≥1 alk. earth oxides, hydroxides, or carbonates, ≥1 inorg. **binders**, and a **foam stabilizer**, the method comprises sintering and expanding a mixt. of the components, mixing and grinding the sintered material with **water**, drying the material, crushing the dried material, molding the resulting powder into desired forms, and sintering the powder forms. Preferably, the ceramic material is manufd. in a tunnel-type kiln using serially connected carts fed with the fine powder by controlled vibrational feeding means. The resulting foamed ceramics have excellent insulating properties because of their closed cellular structure, and are suitable for use as structural materials. A mixt. consisting of expanded perlite powder 43, $MgCO_3$ 20, aq. silicate 150, and talc 10 g was sintered for expansion, the expanded mixt. was added to 50 g **water**, and evenly ground to particle size <100 mesh, and dried at ~200°. The dried mixt. was crushed and ground into fine powder, molded, heated at 750° for one hour, cooled to obtain a white lightwt. ceramic material having d. 0.12 g/cm^3.
ST **foam** lightwt ceramic product; expanded volcanic mineral **foam** ceramic; alk earth oxide hydroxide carbonate ceramic; inorg **binder foam stabilizer** ceramic; perlite expanded lightwt ceramic; magnesium carbonate **foam** lightwt ceramic; alkali metal silicate **binder**; talc **foam stabilizer** ceramic
IT Obsidian
Pitchstone
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(expandable volcanic rock; foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf.

from compns. contg. alk. earth oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate and inorg. **binder** and **foam stabilizer** and)

IT Perlite
Volcanic rocks
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(expanded; foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf. from compns. contg. alk. earth oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate and inorg. **binder** and **foam stabilizer** and)

IT Mica-group minerals, uses
Silica gel, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**foam stabilizer**; foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf. from compns. contg. alk. earth oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate and expanded volcanic rock and inorg. **binder** and)

IT Zeolites (synthetic), uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**foam stabilizers**; foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf. from compns. contg. alk. earth oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate and expanded volcanic rock and inorg. **binder** and)

IT Alkaline earth hydroxides
Alkaline earth oxides
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf. from compns. contg. expanded volcanic rock and inorg. **binder** and **foam stabilizer** and)

IT Ceramics
(foamed, lightwt.; compns. contg. expandable volcanic mineral, alk. earth oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate, and inorg. **binder** and **foam stabilizer** for manuf. of)

IT Stabilizing agents
(for **foam**; foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf. from compns. contg. alk. earth oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate and expanded volcanic rock and inorg. **binder** and)

IT **Binders**
(inorg.; foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf. from compns. contg. alk. earth oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate and expanded volcanic rock and **foam stabilizer** and)

IT Furnaces
(tunnel furnaces; compns. contg. alk. earth oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate and expanded volcanic rock and inorg. **binder** and **foam stabilizer** for foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf. in)

IT 1312-76-1, Potassium silicate 1344-09-8, Sodium silicate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**binder**; foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf. from compns. contg. alk. earth oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate and expanded volcanic rock and **foam stabilizer** and)

IT 14807-96-6, Talc, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**foam stabilizer**; foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf. from compns. contg. alk. earth oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate and expanded volcanic rock and inorg. **binder** and)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, uses 1305-78-8, Calcia, uses 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses 10101-39-0
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(foamed, lightweight ceramic products manuf. from compns. contg. expanded volcanic rock and inorg. **binder** and **foam stabilizer** and)

RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Anon; JP 2057302 1990

(2) Bowen; US 2583292 1952 CAPLUS
(3) Erksine; US 4248810 1981 CAPLUS
(4) Gajardo; US 3203813 1965 CAPLUS
(5) Keller; US 4740486 1988 CAPLUS
(6) Keller; US 4780433 1988 CAPLUS
(7) Kohl; US 3274310 1966 CAPLUS
(8) Lundsager; US 4900698 1990 CAPLUS
(9) Nagai; US 4822541 1989
(10) Noda; US 3958582 1976 CAPLUS
(11) Shepard; US 5256222 1993 CAPLUS
(12) Tange; US 5082607 1992 CAPLUS
(13) Vogel; US 4336068 1982 CAPLUS
(14) Wood; US 3833386 1974 CAPLUS

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1998:650592 CAPLUS
DN 129:334605
TI Acoustic panels with nitrogen oxides adsorption function in air treatment and their manufacture
IN Matsumoto, Tadashi; Hayashi, Yosuke; Tokunaga, Kenji
PA Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM E04B001-86
ICS B01D053-56; B01D053-81; G10K011-162; G10K011-16
CC 58-2 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
Section cross-reference(s): 59
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 10266387	A2	19981006	JP 1997-73252	19970326
PRAI JP 1997-73252		19970326		

AB The title acoustic panels for sound insulation are manufd. by extruding an aerated slurry contg. cement, inorg. fibers, silicates, foaming agents, **foam stabilizers**, anatase-type titania powder (av. size 10-100 nm), and a **binder** to form molded panels, and then calcining at 150-200° for 2-10 h to form autoclaved lightwt. concrete (ALC) panels. The flat ALC panels can be successively painted with **water**-permeable paints and another kinds of paints showing improved cracking resistance and compressive strength.
ST acoustic panel nitrogen oxide adsorption air; autoclaved lightwt concrete acoustic panel
IT Sound insulators
(acoustic panels with nitrogen oxides adsorption function in air treatment and their manuf.)
IT Glass fibers, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(acoustic panels with nitrogen oxides adsorption function in air treatment and their manuf.)
IT Construction materials
(autoclaved lightwt. panels with nitrogen oxides adsorption function in air treatment and their manuf.)
IT Concrete
(autoclaved, lightwt.; acoustic panels with nitrogen oxides adsorption function in air treatment and their manuf.)
IT 9004-32-4 9004-57-3, Ethylcellulose
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(acoustic panels with nitrogen oxides adsorption function in air treatment and their manuf.)

IT 11104-93-1, Nitrogen oxide, processes
RL: POL (Pollutant); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(acoustic panels with nitrogen oxides adsorption function in air treatment and their manuf.)

IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(**binder**; acoustic panels with nitrogen oxides adsorption function in air treatment and their manuf.)

IT 13463-67-7, Titania, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(powder; acoustic panels with nitrogen oxides adsorption function in air treatment and their manuf.)

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1997:765494 CAPLUS
DN 128:35792
TI Manufacture of thermally insulating housings for refrigerators and freezers
IN Ueno, Kiyoshi; Hashita, Takashi; Suzuki, Masaaki
PA Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM F25D023-08
ICS B29C039-10; C08G018-00; C08J009-02; C08J009-14; C08L075-04; B29L031-00
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09310966	A2	19971202	JP 1996-124670	19960520

PRAI JP 1996-124670 19960520

AB The process involves (1) filling polyurethane raw materials contg. epoxides, CO2-stabilized catalysts, and blowing agents in gaps of outer and inner boxes, the inner face of one of or both boxes being laminated with closed cell layers, and blowing to give urethane **foams** having CO2-contg. closed cells and (2) reacting CO2 and the epoxides to reduce inner pressure of the cells. The urethane **foams** may contain carbonates which are the reaction products of epoxides and CO2. Thus, 100 parts hollow particles obtained from 10 parts cyclopentane (I) and 100 parts poly(vinylidene chloride) was dispersed in 100 parts ethylene-vinyl alc. copolymer to give a cellular sheet, which was laminated onto inner faces of an Al outer box and an ABS resin inner box. A blend of 130 parts a mixt. of polyol 100, **foam stabilizer** 3, I 11, H2O 1, amine catalyst 1, 1,2-butylene oxide 8, ZnO 0.3, and Bu4N+ Br- 5.7 parts and 132.4 parts an isocyanate was fed in the gap of above boxes, reacted at 45°, blown, and cured to give a product.

ST polyurethane **foam** thermal insulator housing refrigerator; epoxide carbon dioxide carbonate prepn polyurethane; **water** blowing agent polyurethane **foam** manuf; polyvinylidene chloride hollow particle sheet; catalyst carbon dioxide stabilization polyurethane manuf; ethylene vinyl alc copolymer **foam** housing; butylene oxide reaction carbonate prepn polyurethane

IT Blowing agents
(CO2, captured by epoxides; manuf. of thermally insulating housings

with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT Catalysts
(carbon dioxide stabilization; manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT Thermal insulators
(manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT Epoxides
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with CO2; manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(urea link-contg., contg. carbonates by reaction of CO2 and epoxides; manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1643-19-2, Tetrabutylammonium bromide
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(CO2 stabilization catalyst; manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT 25067-34-9, Ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**binder** for closed cell layer; manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT 9002-85-1, Poly(vinylidene chloride)
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cellular; manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT 124-38-9P, Carbon dioxide, uses
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(generated from H2O and isocyanates, reaction with epoxides; manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT 9003-56-9, ABS resin
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(inner box; manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(outer box; manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

IT 106-88-7, 1,2-Butylene oxide
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with CO2; manuf. of thermally insulating housings with H2O-blown polyurethane **foams** and closed cell layers for refrigerators)

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1997:191580 CAPLUS
DN 126:187348
TI Air- and moisture-permeable leather-like sheets and their manufacture
IN Arai, Sei; Oosawa, Katsumi
PA Achilles Corp, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM D06N003-14
ICS D06N003-18
CC 40-10 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 42
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 08337975	A2	19961224	JP 1995-242422	19950828
JP 3009346	B2	20000214		
PRAI JP 1995-101692	A	19950403		

AB A process for manuf. of the title sheets for use in shoes, garments, etc., comprises (A) impregnating and/or coating fibrous base materials with polyurethane solns. contg. polar solvent-sol. and nonpolar solvent-insol. synthetic resin particles (av. particle diam. 5-100 μm); (B) wet-coagulation of the polyurethanes in nonpolar solvents, removal of the solvents, washing, and drying; and (C) surface finishing. Thus, a nylon/polyester nonwoven fabric was impregnated with a soln. contg. Crisvon 8006HV (I; a polyester-polyurethane) 100, Taftic AM (II; polyacrylonitrile particles, av. particle diam. 7-10 μm) 3, surfactants 1.0, a silicone **foam stabilizer** 0.5, a colorant 10, and DMF 130 parts, and coated with a soln. comprising I 100, II 5, surfactants 2.0, **foam stabilizer** 0.5, colorant 10, and DMF 55 parts to form a porous layer, washed, dried, further coated with a polyurethane surface treatment agent, and embossed to give a sheet showing air permeability 2.3 L/cm2-h, moisture permeability 2712 g/m2-24 h, good **water** resistance, and natural leather-like appearance.

ST leather like sheet porous polyurethane; air permeable leather like sheet; moisture permeable leather like sheet; nylon polyester nonwoven fabric artificial leather

IT Urethane rubber, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(Crisvon 8006HV; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, finishing layers; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(finishing layers; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-contg.; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Clothing
Coating materials
Embossing
Fabric finishing
Leather substitutes
Shoes
(manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Polyamide fibers, uses

Polyester fibers, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Rayon, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(polyester-; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(polyester-polyether-; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Fluoropolymers, uses
Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(polyurethane-; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(surface finishing agents; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT Coagulation
(wet; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT 176087-58-4, Dispercoll U 53
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**binders**; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT 9011-14-7, PMMA 187413-21-4, Techpolymer MB 20
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT 143748-72-5, Crisvon Assistor FX 3D 149315-76-4, Crisvon MP 145 173762-87-3, Resamine CU 4310
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

IT 79-41-4D, esters, polymers 25014-41-9, Taftic AM 122525-41-1, Microsphere M
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(particles; manuf. of air- and moisture- permeable leather-like sheets)

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1995:733415 CAPLUS
DN 123:121033
TI Inorganic silicate **binder**-coated rock wool thermal insulator plates for roofs and facades, their manufacture, and composition and use of the foamed coating material
IN Kummermehr, Hans
PA Gruenzweig + Hartmann AG, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM C04B041-50

ICS C04B028-24
ICI C04B028-24, C04B024-24, C04B038-10, C04B041-50
CC 57-6 (Ceramics)
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9513252	A1	19950518	WO 1994-EP3735	19941111
	W: CZ				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	DE 4338619	A1	19950518	DE 1993-4338619	19931111
	DE 4435915	A1	19960418	DE 1994-4435915	19941007
	EP 728124	A1	19960828	EP 1995-900710	19941111
	EP 728124	B1	19970528		
	EP 728124	B2	20001227		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL				
PRAI	DE 1993-4338619	A	19931111		
	DE 1994-4435915	A	19941007		
	WO 1994-EP3735	W	19941111		

AB In the thermal insulator plates, in which the coating penetrates to a certain depth below the surface, the **binder** adheres to and surrounds the individual fibers without filling the space between the fibers such that the open surface structure is preserved. The **binder**, applied with a carrier liq., esp. **water**, that is later evapd. in the drying stage, is foamed before application. The **binder** is applied as a **foam** layer, pressed into the fibrous body of the insulators, and dried. The foamed **binder** contains colloidal SiO2 (solids content 40 wt.%) 25-40, synthetic resin dispersion 2-10, foaming agent 0.3-1.5, and **foam stabilizer** 0.05-0.5 wt.%, fireproofing agent as needed, and balance **water**. These thermal insulators need to be coated, esp. when used as plaster-faced, or as roof-insulating boards. During drying the **foam** breaks down and exposes the open surface structure of the rock wool product. The synthetic resin dispersion decreases the brittleness of the finished coating. The coating material is esp. suitable for repairing the surface of thermal insulators in back-ventilated facades.

ST thermal insulator board roof facade; **foam** coating thermal insulator board; colloidal silica **foam** coating; plastic dispersion colloidal silica

IT Polymers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dispersions; inorg. silicate-based **binder**-coated rock wool thermal insulator plate manuf. for roofs and facades)

IT Roofs
(inorg. silicate-based **binder**-coated rock wool thermal insulator plate manuf. for)

IT Binding materials
Fireproofing agents
Foaming agents
(inorg. silicate-based **binder**-coated rock wool thermal insulator plate manuf. for roofs and facades)

IT Building materials
(facades, inorg. silicate-based **binder**-coated rock wool thermal insulator plate manuf. for)

IT Thermal insulators
(fibrous, boards; inorg. silicate-based **binder**-coated rock wool thermal insulator plate manuf. for roofs and facades)

IT Coating materials
(foamable, inorg. silicate-based **binder**-coated rock wool thermal insulator plate manuf. for roofs and facades)

IT Mineral wool
(thermally insulating, boards; inorg. silicate-based **binder**-coated rock wool thermal insulator plate manuf. for roofs and facades)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(colloidal; inorg. silicate-based **binder**-coated rock wool thermal insulator plate manuf. for roofs and facades)

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1995:493711 CAPLUS
DN 123:172449
TI Effect of the composition of foaming dispersions on the structure and properties of **foam** printing pastes
AU Hardalov, I.; Miladenova, E.; Glucharov, S.
CS Bulg.
SO Godishnik na Visshiya Khimikotekhnologicheski Institut, Sofiya (1993), Volume Date 1992, 31(3), 221-9
CODEN: GVKIAH; ISSN: 0489-6211
PB Vissh Khimikotekhnologicheski Institut
DT Journal
LA Bulgarian
CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
AB Effect of **foam** printing paste compn. was studied on the rheol. properties, structure, and stability of the paste. The amts. of Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate or polyethylene glycol dodecylphenyl ether, a polyacrylate dispersion (**foam stabilizer**), NH3, a catalyst, **water**, and pigment were optimized.
ST textile foaming printing paste compn optimization
IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(**foam stabilizer**; compn. effect of foaming dispersions on the structure and properties of **foam** printing pastes)
IT Textile printing
(**foam**, pastes, compn. effect of foaming dispersions on the structure and properties of **foam** printing pastes)
IT 158344-08-2, Helizarin **Binder** EJ
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(**foam stabilizer**; compn. effect of foaming dispersions on the structure and properties of **foam** printing pastes)
IT 9014-92-0, Polyethylene glycol dodecylphenyl ether 25155-30-0, Sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(foaming agent; compn. effect of foaming dispersions on the structure and properties of **foam** printing pastes)

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1994:173081 CAPLUS
DN 120:173081
TI Functions of **water**-soluble polymers and the present status of the application to cosmetics
AU Ohara, Yasuhiro; Sakuyama, Shu
CS Pola R and D Lab., Pola Corp., Yokohama, 221, Japan
SO Fragrance Journal (1993), 21(12), 13-21
CODEN: FUJAD7; ISSN: 0288-9803
DT Journal; General Review
LA Japanese
CC 62-0 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
AB A review with 32 refs. on the basic functions of **water**-sol. polymers as viscosity enhancers, dispersion **stabilizers**, emulsifiers, **foam stabilizers**, and **binders**. Also discussed are the moisturing effect of Na hyaluronate and the physiol. activities of Na salt of sulfated alginate as applied in cosmetic industry.
ST review cosmetic polymer

IT Cosmetics
(**water**-sol. polymers for)
IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**water**-sol., for cosmetics)

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1993:545284 CAPLUS
DN 119:145284
TI Manufacture of lightweight aerated concrete
IN Hasegawa, Kunio
PA Hasegawa Kunio, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C04B038-02
ICS C04B018-26; C04B024-18; E04C002-04
CC 58-2 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05117055	A2	19930514	JP 1991-311583	19911030
	JP 06076261	B4	19940928		
PRAI	JP 1991-311583		19911030		

AB In the manuf. of lightwt. aerated concrete from a mix contg. cement or other **binders**, aggregates, foaming agents, and a **foam stabilizer**, a kneaded mixt. of sawdust and NaOH in **water** is used as the **foam stabilizer**.
ST aerated concrete **foam stabilizer**; sawdust sodium hydroxide aerated concrete
IT Sawdust
(sodium hydroxide-treated, for **foam stabilizer** in aerated lightwt. concrete manuf.)
IT Concrete
(lightwt., aerated, manuf. of, sodium hydroxide-treated sawdust in, for **foam** stabilization)
IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(sawdust treated with, for **foam stabilizer** in aerated lightwt. concrete manuf.)

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1993:23887 CAPLUS
DN 118:23887
TI Aerosol **foam** marking compositions
IN Smrt, Thomas J.; Mierzwinski, Walter S.
PA Fox Valley Systems, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM B01J013-00
ICS C09K003-30
NCL 252307000
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5156765	A	19921020	US 1990-523886	19900515
PRAI	US 1990-523886		19900515		

AB Aerosol compns. which produce **foam** marks that remain stable for ≤90 days if left undisturbed and collapse upon exposure to **water** contain propellant, **water**, **water**-insol. polymer, **stabilizer** (e.g., fatty alcs.), and solvent for solvating the **stabilizer**. A typical compn. for mixing with a propellant contained propylene glycol mono-Me ether 9.08, cetyl alc. 1.19, stearyl alc. 0.59, Sipon NA-61 2, **water** 43.5, Rhoplex WL 91 40.85, Cyclomide DC 212 0.95, Cosan 145 0.24, Raybo 60 1.10, propylene glycol 0.26, and xanthan gum 0.24%.

ST aerosol **foam** temporary marking compn; Rhoplex **foam** temporary marking compn; fatty alc **stabilizer foam** marking; stearyl alc **stabilizer foam** marking; cetyl alc **stabilizer foam** marking

IT Stabilizing agents
(for aerosol **foam** spray temporary marking compns.)

IT Amines, uses
Sulfonic acids, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(**stabilizers**, for temporary **foam** markings from aerosol sprays)

IT Glycerides, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(mono-, **stabilizers**, for temporary **foam** markings from aerosol sprays)

IT Marking
(temporary, aerosol spray **foam**, **foam** **stabilizers** for)

IT 79-10-7D, 2-Propenoic acid, esters, polymers with acrylonitrile and styrene, uses 100-42-5D, polymers with acrylate esters and acrylonitrile, uses 107-13-1D, 2-Propenenitrile, polymers with acrylate esters and styrene, uses 89338-98-7, Rhoplex WL 91
RL: USES (Uses)
(**binders**, for aerosol **foam** spray temporary marking compns.)

IT 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol
RL: USES (Uses)
(**stabilizers**, for temporary **foam** markings from aerosol sprays)

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1992:428330 CAPLUS
DN 117:28330
TI Manufacture of **water**-absorbing polyurethane **foams**
IN Tokunaga, Hiroshi; Meiwa, Yoshihei; Sawada, Michitaka
PA Kao Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08J009-42
ICI C08L075-04
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 35

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 03275744	A2	19911206	JP 1990-77744	19900326
PRAI	JP 1990-77744		19900326		

AB The title **foams**, elastic with anisotropic expansion and **water** absorption, are manufd. by allowing polyether polyols contg. ≥40% polyoxyethylene units to react with polyisocyanates in the presence of a blowing agent, a catalyst, and a **foam** **stabilizer**, impregnating the **foams** with hydrophilic polymer **binders**, and compression-molding the

impregnated **foams**. Thus, a mixt. of GR 5007 (polyol, av. mol. wt. 4690, ethylene oxide content 70%, OH value 35.9) 37.5, PR 5007 (polyol, av. mol. wt. 5030, ethylene oxide content 70%, OH value 22.3) 62.5, MDI 54.5, and triethanolamine (crosslinker) 4.3 g was polymd. and expanded in the presence of a catalyst, H2O (blowing agent), and a silicone **foam stabilizer** to give **foams**, which were impregnated with 4.2% Sunrose F10MC (CM-cellulose) and pressed. The specimen had d. 0.030 before compression and 0.085 after compression, absorbed 25 g H2O/g, retained 4.5 g H2O/g after centrifugation, and showed expansion 25% in X-axis, 235% in Y-axis, and 24% in Z-axis, and vol. expansion 5.2-fold vs. 0.032, 0.145, 8.0, 0.7, 0, 450, 0, and 5.5, resp., for a control prepd. by one-shot process from G 3000B (polyol, av. mol. wt. 3000, ethylene oxide content 0%, and OH value 56.1) and TDI.

ST polyurethane **foam water** absorbent manuf; impregnation hydrophilic **binder** polyurethane **foam**; compression polyurethane **foam**

IT Urethane polymers, preparation
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cellular, manuf. of, **water**-absorbing)

IT Absorbents
(for **water**, polyurethane **foams**, impregnated with hydrophilic polymers, compressed, manuf. of)

IT Molding of plastics and rubbers
(compression, of cellular polyurethane **foams** impregnated with hydrophilic polymers)

IT 140236-65-3P 141183-03-1P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(**foams**, impregnated with hydrophilic polymers, compressed, manuf. of, **water**-absorbing)

IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyurethane **foams** impregnated with, compressed, **water**-absorbing)

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1992:179819 CAPLUS
DN 116:179819
TI Low-**water**-demand **binder**
AU Udachkin, I. B.; Kovalenko, O. N.
CS USSR
SO Stroitel'nye Materialy i Konstruktsii (1991), (2), 13
CODEN: SMKOD5; ISSN: 0136-7773
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 58-2 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
AB Selection of foaming agents for cellular concrete was examd. The most stable **foam** was prepd. by using wood resin stabilized by KOH. Physicomech. properties of cellular concrete contg. a gypsum-free low-**water**-demand **binder** (LWDB) were similar to those of concrete with gypsum-contg. **binders**. To accelerate setting and plastic strength increase, ferrosilicon waste was added. A typical concrete mix contained LWDB 350, lime-sand **binder** 84, ferrosilicon waste 40-150, sand 416-526, and Al powder 1 g/kg and had a **water**/solids ratio of (0.36-0.49):1. Samples contg. clinker with a surface area of 150-290 m2/kg were subjected to hydrothermal treatment. With increasing clinker surface area, strength increased. A gypsum-free LWDB, prepd. by milling of clinker 30, quartz sand 70, and superplasticizer 2 wt.% (clinker basis), was recommended.

ST cellular concrete **binder**

IT Concrete
(cellular, manuf. of, foaming agents for)

IT Resins

RL: USES (Uses)
(wood, foaming agent from potassium hydroxide-stabilized, for cellular concrete)
IT 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(**stabilizer**, wood resin contg., foaming agent, for cellular concrete)

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1991:662056 CAPLUS
DN 115:262056
TI Cellular or foamed hydraulic compositions
IN Chao, Yen Yau Harrison; Larson, Gary Robert; Linder, Linus William; Bauman, Michael Jo
PA Rohm and Haas Co., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C04B024-26
ICS C04B038-00
CC 58-3 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 430576	A1	19910605	EP 1990-312702	19901121
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
CA 2029635	AA	19910523	CA 1990-2029635	19901109
JP 03199177	A2	19910830	JP 1990-317611	19901121
BR 9005892	A	19910924	BR 1990-5892	19901121
AU 9066832	A1	19910530	AU 1990-66832	19901122
US 5109030	A	19920428	US 1991-746078	19910812
PRAI US 1989-441028		19891122		

AB The compns. contain 25-135 wt. parts hydraulic **binder** and 0.01-30 wt. parts (based on the **binder**) polymeric **foam stabilizer**, in addn. to conventional components, e.g., sand, setting agents, foaming agents, and surfactants, for cementitious and gypsum mixes. The **foam stabilizer** consists of 0.1-0.8 wt.% of ≥1 nonionic, ethylenically unsatd. monomers and 2-40 wt.% of ≥1 ionic or ionizable, ethylenically unsatd. monomers, and ≥1 of the monomer(s) contains carboxylic acid. The compns. are esp. suitable for floors, walls, and roofs, and have improved **foam** stability, mech. strength, resistance to **water**, and sound and thermal insulating properties.
ST polymeric **foam stabilizer** slurry; mortar cement polymeric **foam stabilizer**; gypsum slurry polymeric **foam stabilizer**
IT Cement
(slurries, polymeric **foam stabilizers** for)
IT **Foams**
(**stabilizers** for, polymeric, manuf. of, for cement and gypsum slurries)
IT 25035-69-2 25035-89-6 25085-41-0, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-vinyl acetate copolymer 25230-94-8 25987-67-1 26300-51-6, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 30231-50-6 136190-00-6
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**foam stabilizer**, for cement and gypsum slurries)
IT 9008-63-3, Daxad 19 25155-19-5D, Naphthalenesulfonic acid, salts 25155-30-0, Siponate DS 4
RL: USES (Uses)
(foamed cement slurries contg., polymeric **foam stabilizers** for)

IT 13397-24-5, Gypsum, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(slurries, polymeric **foam stabilizers** for)
IT 39464-64-7, Wayfos M 60 57706-08-8, Aerosol A 103
RL: USES (Uses)
(surfactant, in polymeric **foam stabilizer** prepn., for cement and gypsum slurries)

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1990:100832 CAPLUS
DN 112:100832
TI Coatings with adhesion to phenolic resin **foams**
IN Seki, Katsuto; Yonekubo, Yoshibumi
PA Bridgestone Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C09D003-74
ICS B05D007-24
CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 37, 38
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01188572	A2	19890727	JP 1987-240321	19870924
PRAI	JP 1987-240321		19870924		

AB The title coatings, which inhibit corrosion of substrates and have good adhesion to phenolic resin **foams**, comprise 70-150 parts Al2O3 and 100 parts vinyl acetate polymer (I) emulsion as a **binder**. The coatings are formed on inorg. or metal surfaces, and resol resin **foams** are prepd. on the surfaces of the coatings. A mixt. of CH 2 (I emulsion) 100, Al2O3 (AD-13P) 120, and **water** 20 parts was coated (1.2 kg/m2) on a concrete surface, and a resol resin compn. contg. F-113 (blowing agent) and a **foam stabilizer** was applied and expanded to give a **foam** layer having adhesion ≥1.0 kg/m2, vs. ≤1.0 when the coating contained 50 parts Al2O3.
ST polyvinyl acetate adhesion phenoplast; phenoplast **foam** adhesion improver; alumina adhesion phenoplast **foam**; corrosion prevention phenoplast **foam**; metal adhesion phenoplast **foam**; concrete adhesion phenoplast **foam**
IT Concrete
(coatings on, for adhesion to phenoplast **foams**)
IT Coating materials
(anticorrosive, poly(vinyl acetate)-alumina, on surfaces for bonding to phenoplast **foam**)
IT Phenolic resins, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(resol, cellular, metal and inorg. surfaces contg. coatings with adhesion to)
IT 125622-00-6, CH 2 (adhesive)
RL: USES (Uses)
(coating by, of metal and concrete, for adhesion to phenoplast **foams**)
IT 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings contg., anticorrosive, with adhesion to phenoplast **foams**)
IT 7439-89-6, Iron, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(phenoplast **foam** prepn. on surface of, coatings for adhesion

in)

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1990:61821 CAPLUS
DN 112:61821
TI Wetting method for cement- or gypsum-bonded fiber-containing building materials
IN Ries, Hans B.
PA Maschinenfabrik Gustav Eirich, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM C04B040-00
ICS B28C005-00
CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 338548	A2	19891025	EP 1989-107090	19890420
	EP 338548	A3	19901205		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	DE 3813341	A1	19891102	DE 1988-3813341	19880421
	JP 01306206	A2	19891211	JP 1989-96565	19890418
	US 5049196	A	19910917	US 1989-341049	19890420
	CA 1334027	A1	19950117	CA 1989-597271	19890420
PRAI	DE 1988-3813341		19880421		

AB In the title process, **water** is added, at least partially, in the form of a **foam** contg. ≥1 surfactants and ≥1 **foam**-stabilizing agents, or by foaming the mixt. of building materials with ≥1 surfactants and ≥1 **foam**-stabilizing agent, and the **water** is added in amts. such that the material is powd.-crumbly in the melted condition. This method eliminates the formation of lumps, and is esp. useful for melting cement-cellulose fiber (paper) mixts. Using gypsum 60, cellulose fibers (paper) 12, and **foam** 24 kg (200-260 L), the total wetting process took 190 s.
ST gypsum cellulose fiber wetting **foam**; surfactant **foam stabilizer**; CM cellulose **foam stabilizer**
IT Paper
(fibers, mixts., contg. cement or gypsum and, with **foam**, for lump-formation prevention)
IT Gelatins, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(**foam**-stabilizing agents, in wetting of cement- and gypsum-fiber mixts. with **foam**, for lump-formation prevention)
IT Air
(foaming with, of surfactant-**foam** stabilizing agent mixts., for wetting of cement- and gypsum-fiber mixts.)
IT Stabilizing agents
(for **foam**, in wetting of cement- and gypsum-fiber mixts. with **foam**, for lump-formation prevention)
IT Cement
(mixts. contg. fibers and, wetting of, with **foam**, for lump-formation prevention)
IT Wetting
(of cement- and gypsum-fiber mixts., with **foam**, for lump-formation prevention)
IT Foaming
(of surfactant-**foam** stabilizing agent mixts., for wetting of cement- and gypsum-fiber mixts.)
IT Fibers

RL: USES (Uses)
(paper, mixts. contg. cement or gypsum **binder** and, with **foam**, for lump-formation prevention)

IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, ethers
RL: USES (Uses)
(**foam**-stabilizing agent, in wetting of cement- and gypsum-fiber mixts. with **foam**, for lump-formation prevention)

IT 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, salts
RL: USES (Uses)
(**foam**-stabilizing agents, in wetting of cement- and gypsum-fiber mixts. with **foam**, for lump-formation prevention)

IT 7732-18-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(wetting, of cement- and gypsum-fiber mixts., with **foam**, for lump-formation prevention)

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1989:618593 CAPLUS
DN 111:218593
TI Molded building materials and their manufacture
IN Veldhoen, Hendrikus
PA Neth.
SO Neth. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: NAXXAN
DT Patent
LA Dutch
IC ICM C04B028-02
CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	NL 8800339	A	19890901	NL 1988-339	19880211
	NL 185916	B	19900316		
	NL 185916	C	19911216		
	EP 414965	A1	19910306	EP 1989-202227	19890901
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, SE				
PRAI	NL 1988-339		19880211		

AB The title materials comprise a **binder** contg. an aluminosilicate component and an alkali metal silicate-alkali component, with SiO2/(Na2O + K2O) ratio 1.0-2.0. The manufg. process comprises forming mixts. contg. a SiO2-based accelerator in a mold, heating the mixts. by microwaves, and demolding the shaped products. This method saves energy, and is esp. suitable for the manuf. of bricks, cobblestones, and floor and wall components, and the products do not exhibit reversible moisture-induced shrinkage, whereas post-manufg. shrinkage is negligible. A mixt. having SiO2/(Na2O + K2O) ratio 1.0 and consisting of fly ash filler 350, fly ash **binder** 450, SiO2 fume 65, Na metasilicate (ratio 1:1) 60, portland cement 20, foaming agent 5, **foam stabilizer** 2, and **water** 50 g, and polystyrene beads 2 L, gave shaped articles having bulk d. 400 g/cm3.

ST alkali aluminosilicate silicate building material; alkali metal silicate **binder**; alkali **binder**; **water** glass **binder**; silica fume accelerator building material; foaming agent accelerator building material; **foam stabilizer** accelerator building material; microwave hardening accelerator building material; **binder** accelerator building material

IT Alkali metal hydroxides
Aluminosilicates, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(**binders** contg., in molded building material, for dimensional stability)

IT Microwave, chemical and physical effects

(heating and hardening by, in molded building material manuf.)
IT Foaming agents
(in molded building material, with **binders** for dimensional stability)
IT Building materials
(ceramic, lightwt., molded, alkali-alkali metal silicate and aluminosilicate **binders** in manuf. of, for dimensional stability)
IT Ashes (residues)
(fly, **binders** contg., in molded building material, for dimensional stability)
IT Building materials
(molded, alkali-alkali metal silicate and aluminosilicate **binders** in manuf. of, for dimensional stability)
IT Cement
(portland, **binders** contg., in molded building material, for dimensional stability)
IT 1335-30-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(aluminosilicates, **binders** contg., in molded building material, for dimensional stability)
IT 9003-53-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(beads, in molded building material, with **binders** for dimensional stability)
IT 1312-76-1, Potassium silicate 1344-09-8, **Water** glass
6834-92-0, Sodium metasilicate 10006-28-7, Potassium metasilicate
RL: USES (Uses)
(**binders** contg., in molded building material, for dimensional stability)
IT 60676-86-0, Vitreous silica
RL: USES (Uses)
(fume, accelerator, in molded building material, with **binders** for dimensional stability)
IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(in molded building materials, with **binders** for dimensional stability)
IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(powd., in molded building material, with **binders** for dimensional stability)

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1989:236351 CAPLUS
DN 110:236351
TI Method of foaming gas concrete mixes
IN Jatymowicz, Hanna; Zapotoczna-Sytek, Genowefa; Skrzypek, Jan; Przepiera, Stefan; Kuzko, Antoni; Piechocki, Ryszard
PA Instytut Techniki Budowlanej, Pol.; Centralny Osrodek Badawczo-Rozwojowy Przemyslu Betonow "Cebet"
SO Pol., 3 pp.
CODEN: POXXA7
DT Patent
LA Polish
IC ICM C04B038-02
CC 58-2 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	PL 141747	B1	19870831	PL 1984-247320	19840419

PRAI PL 1984-247320 19840419

AB The concrete mix is foamed by addn. of metal powder in the presence of a Na sulfosuccinate and/or Na dioctyl sulfosuccinate **stabilizer** 3-30 g per 100 L makeup H2O at 90°. The cellular structure and its vol. d. are stabilized in a predetd. time interval. Gas bubble generation, slaking, and setting processes are synchronized and controlled. This method is suitable for gas concrete mixes based on various proportions of ground quicklime, cement, gypsum, fly ash, sulfate compds., and detergents. Obtainable vol. d. is 350-520 kg/m3. Thus, 1 m3 of gas concrete with vol. d. of 500 kg/m3 is produced by mixing of 40° makeup **water** 270 L, detergent (mixt. of neutralized carboxylic acids) 0.5 L, fly ash, 350 kg, **binder** obtained by milling of quicklime, gypsum, and ash, 250 kg, a mixt. of FeSO4, Na2SO4, and KCl (1:1:1), 0.6 kg, a suspension of Al powder contg. neutralized carboxylic acids 1200 cm3 per 400 g of Al powder, and Na sulfosuccinate 9 g.

ST foaming agent concrete **stabilizer**; sodium sulfosuccinate foaming concrete; sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate foaming concrete

IT Lime (chemical)
RL: USES (Uses)
(gas concrete contg.)

IT Sulfonic acids, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(alkylarene, detergents, in concrete foaming process)

IT Ashes (residues)
(fly, gas concrete contg.)

IT Carboxylic acids, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(salts, suspension contg., in concrete foaming process)

IT 37300-00-8, Sulfapol
RL: USES (Uses)
(detergent, in concrete foaming process)

IT 577-11-7, Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate 20526-58-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(dispersing agent, in concrete foaming process)

IT 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(**foam stabilizer** contg., in concrete foaming process)

IT 13397-24-5, Gypsum, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(gas concrete contg.)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(powd., foamed concrete contg.)

IT 25155-19-5D, Naphthalenesulfonic acid, dialkyl derivs.
RL: USES (Uses)
(surfactant, in concrete foaming process)

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text

AN 1988:515046 CAPLUS

DN 109:115046

TI Manufacture of thermoinsulating refractory materials

IN Popa, Genoveva; Dragomir, Constantin; Szabo, Andrei

PA Institutul de Cercetari Metalurgice (ICEM), Rom.

SO Rom., 4 pp.
CODEN: RUXXA3

DT Patent

LA Romanian

IC ICM C04B021-02

CC 57-6 (Ceramics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	RO 92513	B1	19870930	RO 1985-119593	19850718
PRAI	RO 1985-119593		19850718		

AB The thermoinsulating refractory materials, permeable to gases and liqs. at -250 to +1000° are produced by impregenation of aq. **foams** (esp. polymethanic **foams**) with an aq. slip contg. a refractory component, a chem. **binder**, and setting **stabilizers** and accelerators. Excess slip is sepd. by centrifuging or rolling in several steps, and the resulting cellular structure is dried at 120° for 1 h, heated to 1000° at 30°/h and to 1250-1800° at 100°/h, calcined at 1250-1800° for 2-4 h, optionally surface treated either by (1) plasma coating with carbides and/or nitrides or by (2) impregnation with a mixt. contg. 3-15 Si3N4, 85-97% SiC, and aq. soln. contg. 20% Al phosphate, 30% AlCl3, and colloidal SiO2 with 30% SiO2, and heat-treated at 600°. Thus, aq. **foam** was impregnated for 0.5-1 min with an aq. slip, (viscosity 1000-40000 cP at 25°) contg. refractory clay (e.g., kaolin) 5-50, hydrated alumina, liq. components contg. H3PO4, Al phosphate, Na tripolyphosphate, and Na hexametaphosphate in combination with Al2O3 sol and SiO2 sol dild. with **water**, and hardening accelerators (e.g., Me2SiF6, MgO, MgCl2). Excess slip was removed by centrifuging or rolling, and the composite thickness was decreased 25-50% in the 1st stage and 50-90% in the 2nd stage. The composite was dried at 120° for 1 h, calcined at 1250-1800° for 2-4 h, coated with a mixt. of Si3N4 3-15 and SiC 95-97%, which was dild. with an aq. soln. (contg. 20% Al phosphate, Al tripolyphosphate, AlCl3, and colloidal silica), and heat treated in an inert atm. at 600°. The product was suitable for filtration of molten Al.

ST permeable thermoinsulating refractory manuf

IT Refractories
(gas- and liq.-permeable, manuf. of)

IT Carbides
Nitrides
RL: USES (Uses)
(plasma-coating with, in manuf. of gas- and liq.-permeable thermoinsulating refractories)

IT Polyphosphoric acids
RL: USES (Uses)
(sodium salts, **binder**, in gas- and liq.-permeable thermoinsulating refractory)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses and miscellaneous 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 1344-09-8, Sodium silicate (unspecified) 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, uses and miscellaneous 7664-38-2, uses and miscellaneous 7758-29-4, Sodium tripolyphosphate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate
RL: USES (Uses)
(**binder**, in gas- and liq.-permeable thermoinsulating refractory)

IT 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses and miscellaneous 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, uses and miscellaneous 16893-85-9, Sodium hexafluorosilicate
RL: USES (Uses)
(hardening accelerator, in manuf. of gas- and liq.-permeable thermoinsulating refractories)

IT 12033-89-5P, Silicon nitride, preparation 409-21-2, Silicon carbide, uses and miscellaneous 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7631-86-9, Silica, uses and miscellaneous 98499-64-0, Aluminum phosphate
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(impregnation with, in manuf. of gas- and liq.-permeable thermoinsulating refractories)

IT 7429-90-5P, Aluminum, preparation
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(purifn. of, filtration for, gas- and liq.-permeable refractories for)
IT 1344-21-4P 1308-38-9P, Chromium oxide (Cr2O3), uses and miscellaneous
1309-42-8P, Magnesium hydroxide 1314-23-4P, Zirconia, uses and miscellaneous
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(refractories, gas- and liq.-permeable, manuf. of)
IT 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermoinsulating refractory, gas-and liq.- permeable)

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1985:47544 CAPLUS
DN 102:47544
TI Foamed ink composition
IN Norman, Edward C.
PA Foamink Co., Inc., USA
SO U.S., 9 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 360,757, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC C08J009-30
NCL 521065000
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4482648	A	19841113	US 1982-419232	19820917
	EP 89615	A1	19830928	EP 1983-102604	19830316
	EP 89615	B1	19870624		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AT 27977	E	19870715	AT 1983-102604	19830316
	CA 1190809	A1	19850723	CA 1983-424103	19830321
	JP 59015460	A2	19840126	JP 1983-47776	19830322
	JP 02009632	B4	19900302		
PRAI	US 1982-360757		19820322		
	US 1982-419232		19820917		
	EP 1983-102604		19830316		

AB **Water**-based inks foamable by compressed gases, useful in application to gravure cylinders, contain foaming agents and pseudoplastic additives which promote ink-gas mixing and **foam** stability. Thus, an ink contg. 35% Sunsperse Yellow YFD1123 10.00, 55% vinyl acrylic latex emulsion 10.00, high-expansion **foam** conc. 0.45, NH4 stearate [1002-89-7] (**stabilizer**) 5.00, silicone surfactant (L-7129) 0.08, and Xanthan gum [11138-66-2] (Kelco K8A13, pseudoplastic additive) 0.10% (as solids) was mixed with **water**, foamed, and successfully coated on a paper web.
ST **foam** ink formulation; thickener ink foamable; xanthan gum thickener ink; **stabilizer** ink foamable; stearate ammonium **stabilizer** ink
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(surfactants, in foamed inks)
IT Inks
(foamable, formulation of)
IT 9003-08-1 9003-20-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(**binders**, for foamed inks)
IT 107-21-1, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(conditioner, for foamed inks)
IT 11138-66-2

RL: USES (Uses)
(pseudoplastic additive, for foamed inks)
IT 1002-89-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(**stabilizer**, for foamed inks)

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1983:94685 CAPLUS
DN 98:94685
TI Spray-molding of inorganic fiber-containing lightweight materials
PA Asahi Asbestos Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC B05D007-00
CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 57144067	A2	19820906	JP 1981-30836	19810304
	JP 59019747	B4	19840508		
PRAI	JP 1981-30836		19810304		

AB A mixt. contg. inorg. fibers and a hydraulic **binder** at a (35-70):(30-65) wt. ratio is mixed with 150-300% **water**, mixed with a foaming agent 1-3 and a **foam stabilizer** 0.2-1% (based on the **water**), supplied through a conduit, spray-molded by compressed air, and hardened. Thus, a 60:40 rock wool-cement mixt. was mixed with 250% **water**, mixed with a surfactant 2 and a thickening agent 0.2%, supplied through a conduit, spray-molded, and hardened to obtain a lightwt. material having d. 0.68.
ST rock wool cement building material
IT Mineral wool
(building materials from cement and, lightwt., by spray molding)
IT Cement
(building materials from mineral wool and, lightwt., by spray molding)
IT Building materials
(lightwt., from cement and mineral wool by spray molding)

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1982:587247 CAPLUS
DN 97:187247
TI Manufacture of inorganic porous materials
PA Onoda Cement Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC C04B021-02; C04B021-10
CC 58-4 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 57100966	A2	19820623	JP 1980-177125	19801217
	JP 63044714	B4	19880906		
PRAI	JP 1980-177125		19801217		

AB In the manuf. of inorg. porous materials from an inorg. **binder** slurry contg. foaming agent, a **water**-sol. silicone oil as **foam stabilizer** is added to the inorg. **binder** slurry. Thus, a mortar contg. cement 100, fly ash 258, perlite 40, and **water** 63 parts was mixed with a 2% foaming agent soln. contg. 300 ppm polyether-modified silicone oil, foamed,

molded, and steam-cured to obtain a lightwt. test piece having d. 0.95, compressive strength 124, and bending strength 18 kg/cm2.

ST silicone oil lightwt mortar

IT Perlite
RL: USES (Uses)
(in mortar, with polyether-modified siloxane foaming-stabilizing agent)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyether-modified, foaming-stabilizing agents, for mortar contg. fly ash and perlite)

IT Foaming agents
(siloxanes, polyether-modified, for mortar contg. fly ash and perlite)

IT Ashes (residues)
(fly, in mortar, with polyether-modified siloxane foaming agent)

IT Mortar
(lightwt., contg. fly ash and perlite and foamed polyether-modified siloxanes)

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1982:549565 CAPLUS
DN 97:149565
TI Inorganic **foam**
IN Jackson, Graham Vincent; Goulding, Terence; Bradbury, John Albert Avery
PA Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, UK
SO S. African, 53 pp.
CODEN: SFXXAB
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICS B32; C04
ICI B01
CC 57-5 (Ceramics)
Section cross-reference(s): 58

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	ZA 8100073	A	19820127	ZA 1981-73	19810106
	AU 8166128	A1	19810716	AU 1981-66128	19810109
	AU 537193	B2	19840614		
	ES 498411	A1	19820801	ES 1981-498411	19810109
	DE 3100655	A1	19820128	DE 1981-3100655	19810112
	DE 3100655	C2	19861002		
	CA 1158679	A1	19831213	CA 1981-368610	19810115
	ES 509746	A1	19830116	ES 1982-509746	19820219
	DD 160185	C	19830511	DD 1983-228588	19830511
PRAI	GB 1981-8008		19800110		

AB Rigid forms of d. <0.4 g/mL, for insulation or as fire-protection material consist of prills of layered clay minerals, e.g., delaminated vermiculite, kaolinite or kaolin-contg. clay, montmorillonite, and/or sepiolite which are bonded with H3PO4 or a phosphate, Na silicate, or an org. **binder**. The **foam** is prepd. by foaming a suspension of the minerals in a liq. medium (MgO may be added as a **stabilizer** and for compressive strength), removal of at least part of the liq., and sintering at 1200°. Pressure may be used to consolidate the prills. Thus, a mixt. of kaolin clay 60 g, deionized **water** 240 mL, and Forafac 1157 [65256-46-4] foaming agent 0.2 wt.% (of kaolin), was beaten for 40 min in a good mixer to give a wet **foam** of wet d. 240 kg/m3. The wet **foam** was molded, left for 24 h, and heated at ~60° (shrinkage 9%) to give a dry rigid **foam** of d. 75 kg/m3. This **foam** was placed in a furnace at 600° and the temp. raised to 1150° for 30 min to give a sintered **foam** of d. 90 kg/m3 and compressive strength 200 kN/m2 at 20% compression.

ST clay mineral **foam** material; kaolin **foam** material insulator
IT Kaolin, uses and miscellaneous
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(**foam** material prepn. from, rigid)
IT Ceramic materials and wares
Fire-resistant materials
Thermal insulators
(**foam**, rigid, from clay minerals)
IT Clays, uses and miscellaneous
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(ball, **foam** material prepn. from, rigid)
IT Clays, uses and miscellaneous
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(fire-, **foam** material prepn. from, rigid)
IT Clays, uses and miscellaneous
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(kaolinitic, **foam** material prepn. from, rigid)
IT 7664-38-2, uses and miscellaneous 7758-29-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(**binder**, in clay mineral rigid **foam** prepn.)
IT 1318-00-9 1318-74-7, uses and miscellaneous 1318-93-0, uses and miscellaneous 63800-37-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(**foam** material prepn. from, rigid)
IT 65256-46-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(foaming agent, in clay mineral rigid **foam** prepn.)
IT 139-07-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(surface active agents, in clay mineral rigid **foam** prepn.)

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1979:597928 CAPLUS
DN 91:197928
TI Low density insulating compositions containing combusted bark particles
IN Sterrett, Robert W.; Shu, Larry S.; Ostertog, Robert J.
PA Grace, W. R., and Co., USA
SO U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC C04B007-35
NCL 106093000
CC 58-5 (Cement and Concrete Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4166749	A	19790904	US 1978-867037	19780105
PRAI	US 1978-867037		19780105		

AB Lightwt. thermal insulators are prepd. from **binders**, e.g. portland cement, and partially combusted bark particles with conventional additives such as surfactants, **foam stabilizers**, and aggregates. Thus, portland cement 60.3, combusted bark 31.5, expanded vermiculite [1318-00-9] 8, α-olefin sulfonate 0.17 wt.%, and **water** were mixed 2 min to wet d. 49.8 lb/ft3 and addnl. α-olefin sulfonate was added to give d. 41.2 and 41.6 lb/ft3 after 1 and 2 min, resp.
ST bark cement thermal insulator
IT Bark
(combusted particles, thermal insulators, contg. cement and vermiculite)
IT Cement

(thermal insulators, contg. combusted bark particles and vermiculite)
IT Thermal insulators
(lightwt., cement, contg. combusted bark particles and vermiculite)
IT 1318-00-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(expanded, thermal insulators, contg. cement and combusted bark particles)

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1976:409734 CAPLUS
DN 85:9734
TI Porous building materials containing silicate
IN Abe, Kenichi
PA Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC C04B
CC 58-5 (Cement and Concrete Products)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 50084623	A2	19750708	JP 1973-132777	19731128

PRAI JP 1973-132777 19731128

AB Porous silicate materials are prepd. by mixing fillers such as SiO2 [7631-86-9] and Al2O3 powders with **water** glass (a **binder**), Na silicofluoride [16893-85-9] (a hardening agent), a hydrophobic fatty acid salt (a **foam stabilizer**), and a metal silicate or metal-silicon compd. (a foaming agent). Thus, silica powder (325 mesh) 100, Na silicate 75, H2O 26, Ca stearate [1592-23-0] 0.5, metallic Si [7440-21-3] (400 mesh) 1, and Na silicofluoride (250 mesh) 16 parts were mixed for 3-10 min and poured into a mold. **Foams** were produced within 60 min. The products were dried for 3 days. The d. was 0.22 and the diam. of pores were 0.5-2.0 mm.

ST silicate porous building material; stearate silicate porous building material; fatty acid silicate building material

IT **Foams**
(contg. silica)
IT **Foams**
(silica-sodium silicate)
IT 7440-21-3, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(foaming agents, for silica-sodium silicate compn.)
IT 7631-86-9, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(**foams**, contg. sodium silicate)
IT 16893-85-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(hardening agents, for silica-sodium silicate **foams**)
IT 1592-23-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(**stabilizers**, for silica-sodium silicate **foams**)

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1976:184206 CAPLUS
DN 84:184206
TI Silicate **foam**
IN Abe, Kenichi
PA Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC C04B
CC 58-5 (Cement and Concrete Products)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 51028114	A2	19760309	JP 1974-99970	19740902
PRAI JP 1974-99970		19740902		

AB Silicate **foams** which contain fine pores and are useful as heat insulating materials are made from slurries contg. alkali metal silicate (**binder**), Na2SiF6 [16893-85-9] (hardener), siliceous material (filler), a hydrophobic fatty acid salt (air bubble **stabilizer**), and metallic Si or its compds. (foaming agent). Thus a slurry contg. Na silicate 100, **water** 20, Ca stearate 0.5, Na2SiF6 (250 mesh) 20, powd. siliceous stone (325 mesh) 40, and metallic Si (325 mesh) 1.3 parts was poured into a mold and dried to obtain a silicate **foam** having sp. gr. 0.18 and contg. fine pores 0.1-1.5 mm.
ST sodium fluorosilicate silicate **foam**; siliceous stone silicate **foam**; calcium stearate silicate **foam**; silicon silicate **foam**; heat insulator silicate **foam**
IT Thermal insulators
(sodium silicate-based **foam**, contg. siliceous stone and sodium hexafluorosilicate)
IT 1344-09-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(**foams**, contg. siliceous stone and sodium hexafluorosilicate for thermal insulators)
IT 16893-85-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(in sodium silicate-based **foams**, for thermal insulators)

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1975:595146 CAPLUS
DN 83:195146
TI **Binder** mixture and method for cementing the fibers of textile materials
IN Van Dorp, Teunis
PA Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij B. V., Neth.
SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC D06M
CC 39-10 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 2455696	A1	19750528	DE 1974-2455696	19741125
BE 822443	A2	19750521	BE 1974-1006287	19741121
NL 7415326	A	19750528	NL 1974-15326	19741125
GB 1492535	A	19771123	GB 1973-54680	19741125
PRAI GB 1973-54680		19731126		

AB The fibers in textile materials are cemented together by treating with a **foam** mixt. contg. sulfolane (I) [126-33-0], **water** (≥8%), a nonionic wetting agent, and a **foam stabilizer**, coconut oil diethanolamide (II), followed by a heat treatment at elevated temp. For example, to stabilize a pile fabric and to bind the piles to a backing (both acrylic yarns) the back side of the backing material was treated with a stabilized **foam** contg. I 100, **water** 33, a nonionic wetting

agent Nonidet LE [57125-92-5] 0.07, and II 1.3 parts. The pile material was then heat-treated at 90° for 15 min.

ST textile **binder foam**; sulfolane textile **binder**; coconut oil diethanolamide **binder**; surfactant nonionic **binder**

IT Textiles
Acrylic fibers
RL: USES (Uses)
(**binders** for, sulfolane-contg. **foams** as)

IT Coconut oil
RL: USES (Uses)
(diethanolamides, **stabilizers** for textile **binder foams**)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic, in textile **binder foams**)

IT Binding materials
(sulfolane-contg. **foams**, for textiles)

IT 126-33-0 57125-92-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(**binder foams** contg., for textiles)

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text

AN 1974:575164 CAPLUS
DN 81:175164
TI Refractory insulator
IN Blandin, Henri M. F. F.; Blandin, Michel M. R. A.; Blandin, Philippe P. P. C.
SO Fr., 5 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DT Patent
LA French
IC C04B
CC 57-5 (Ceramics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2192552	A5	19740208	FR 1972-24878	19720710
PRAI	FR 1972-24878		19720710		

AB Refractory insulation is prepd. from a dry mixt. contg. mineral fibers with a high thermal resistance such as rock wool, slag wool or silica wool, to which are added natural asbestos fibers which impart flexibility and plasticity which aids in smoothing the product after application and improves the final appearance. To these mineral fibers is added a slow setting **binder** such as hydrated magnesia or Sorel cement or CaSO4. Such a mixt. can have the following compn.: mineral wool 20, asbestos fibers 15, MgO 16, and CaSO4 8 kg. This mixt. is then mixed on a gantry with **water** with the addn. of a fast setting org. **binder** such as vinyl acetate, or a urea-formaldehyde resin, along with a suitable hardener. The above dry mixt. is softened with 45 l. H2O and 15 l. H2O contg. 1.5 l. urea-formaldehyde resin and 100 cm3 of hardener. Into this paste is added a **foam** obtained by passing 5 l. of the mixt., 15 l. H2O, resin and hardener, and 0.5 l. Li laurylsulfate as foaming agent, through a **foam** gun, from which is formed a large no. of air bubbles, a 1-3 increase in vol. of the paste. To this paste is added, if necessary, a moisture **stabilizer** such as C silicate.

ST asbestos refractory insulator; rock wool refractory insulator; silica wool refractory insulator; **binder** refractory insulator

IT Thermal insulators
(asbestos-mineral wool)

IT Foaming agents
(lithium laurylsulfate, for asbestos-mineral wool thermal insulators)

IT Mineral wool

(thermal insulators, contg. asbestos)
IT Asbestos
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal insulators, contg. mineral wool)
IT 1309-48-4, uses and miscellaneous 7778-18-9 9011-05-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(**binders**, for asbestos-mineral wool thermal insulators)
IT 2044-56-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(foaming agents, for asbestos-mineral wool thermal insulators)

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1974:60706 CAPLUS
DN 80:60706
TI Porous structures with filtering and sorbing action
IN Fritsche, Bernd; Hoentzschel, Horst
SO Ger. (East), 2 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DT Patent
LA German
IC B01D
CC 37-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DD 92903		19721005	DD 1971-159004	19711118

AB Porous solids useful as filters and sorbents for nonaq. liqs. or gases, esp. Freons in refrigeration systems, were manufd. by adding inorg. sorbents to liq. polyurethane systems which formed rigid **foams** and contained only small amts of blowing agent, molding, and curing. Thus, 50 g inactive silica gel was mixed with 5 g polyurethane from polyether polyol 45.1, raw 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate 54.6, siloxane-polyether copolymer **foam stabilizer** 0.2, and **water** 0.1% in 4 ml acetone, poured in a mold, and hardened at room temp. The silica gel was activated by heating 6 hr in air at 140.deg., and had **water** absorption nearly equal to that of silica gel without **binder**, and was completely regenerable.
ST polyurethane silica **foam** filter; Freon refrigerant filter; sorbent polyurethane silica **foam**
IT Filtering materials
(aluminum oxide and silica gel, cellular urethane polymer **binders** for)
IT Urethane polymers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(**binders**, for inorg. sorbents, for filtering material manuf.)
IT Silica gel, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(sorbents, urethane polymer **binders** for, in filtering material manuf.)
IT 1344-28-1, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(sorbents, urethane polymer **binders** for, in filtering material manuf.)

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1970:22315 CAPLUS
DN 72:22315
TI Flexible plastic sheets
PA Dunlop Co. Ltd.
SO Fr. Addn., 9 pp. Addn. to Fr. 1518134

CODEN: FAXXA3
DT Patent
LA French
IC D06N; B32B; C09J
CC 36 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 93925		19690606		
PRAI	GB		19670111		
	GB		19670321		

AB Flexible plastic sheets, useful for prepg. artificial leather, were prepd. from polyurethane **foam** and a fibrous material. Thus, 2 crosslinked polyester polyurethane **foam** sheets of 8 mm thickness were placed on the 2 surfaces of a nylon fiber sheet (200 denier) and the composite compressed 2 min at 165° and >7 kg/cm2 to give a flexible sheet permeable to air and **water** vapor, but not to **water**, and having tensile strength 8.16 kg/2.54 cm, elongation 300%, and tear resistance 68 kg/2.54 cm. Two pieces of polyurethane **foam** were assembled on the 2 sides of a viscose filament sheet, the composite compressed 30 min at 180° and 32 kg/cm2, a latex mixt. (prepd. from styrene-butadiene copolymer 100, 50% aq. S dispersion 2, 15% aq. K oleate soln. 0.5, 50% aq. Wingstay S dispersion 2, 50% aq. mercaptobenzothiazole 0.4, 50% aq. Zn diethyldithiocarbamate 0.8, NH4OH 0.4, 50% aq. ZnO dispersion 3, and 20% aq. NH4Cl soln. 3 parts) used for impregnating the composite, the composite gelled in a steam oven, vulcanized 20 min at 100° with steam, dried with hot air. The composite was finished by spraying with a mixt. of polyacrylate latex (Primal HA4) 1, butadiene-Me methacrylate copolymer latex (Butakon M L 59) 1, aq. carbon black dispersion 2, and **water** 2 parts, and embossed 45 sec at 110° and 2.7 kg/cm2 to give a product similar to leather and having **water** vapor permeability 1.1 mg/cm2/hr. Other fibrous sheets used were prepd. from poly(ethylene terephthalate), acrylic fibers, viscose fibers contg. poly(vinyl acetate) **binder**, and rayon-nylon-cotton mixed fabric. The polyurethane **foam** may be impregnated with a light **stabilizer** compn. before assembling with the fibrous component.

ST leather artificial; polyurethane **foams** fabric laminates; **foams** polyurethane fabric laminates; fabric laminates polyurethane **foams**

IT Leather substitutes
(from urethane polymer-impregnated fibrous sheets)

IT Urethane polymers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(leather substitutes from synthetic fibers impregnated with)

IT Fiber, acrylic, uses and miscellaneous
Fiber, polyester, uses and miscellaneous
Nylon, uses and miscellaneous
Rayon, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(leather substitutes from urethane polymers and)

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1969:422854 CAPLUS
DN 71:22854
TI Strengthening of textile sheets with **foam** adhesives
IN Schroeder, Guenter; Ploch, Siegfried; Moeschler, Wolfgang; Reif, Karl A.; Scharch, Dieter
SO Ger. (East), 3 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DT Patent
LA German
IC D06M

CC 39 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DD 64686		19681120	DD	19680226

AB Textile sheets, such as napped fleeces and woven goods, are strengthened and stabilized with **binders** in the form of stabilized, fine-pored, flowable **foam** compns. The compns. contain cellulose ethers, ether carboxylic acids, or ether carboxylates as **foam stabilizers** and adhesion improvers, in combination with nonionic or anionic **foam** formers and other additives. A combination of a polyacrylonitrile fiber fleece on a viscose fabric base was impregnated with a foamed mixt. of 40% polyacrylate 40, aminoplast resin 5, 5% ammonium salt 5, alkyl sulfate-ethylene oxide adduct 2, CM-cellulose 8, and **water** 40 parts by padding the **foam** mixt. onto both sides of the fabric. The **foam** was pressed in on the fleece side so that none remained on the surface. A further coating was then applied to the fleece if desired. The **binder** content in the sheet was 18%. Fleeces from polyamide and polyester fiber and foamed compns. contg. reactive butadiene-acrylonitrile (I) latex and reactive I-acrylate copolymers were also used. This process improves the strength of the fabrics without decreasing their permeability.

ST textiles **foam** impregnation; **foam** impregnation textiles

IT Aminoplasts
RL: USES (Uses)
(acrylate polymer adhesives contg., strengthening of textiles by foamed)

IT Adhesives, uses and miscellaneous
(acrylic polymers, strengthening of textiles by foamed)

IT Acids, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(ether carboxylic, acrylate adhesives stabilized by, strengthening of textiles by)

IT Foaming agents
(ethers, acrylic adhesives contg., strengthening of textiles by)

IT Fiber, polyester, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(nonwoven fabrics from nylon and, strengthening by acrylate polymer-aminoplast foamed adhesives)

IT Fiber, acrylic, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(strengthening of textile fleece contg., by foamed adhesives)

IT Rayon, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(strengthening of, by foamed adhesives)

IT Textiles
(strengthening of, with foamed acrylic ester adhesives)

IT 9000-11-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(acrylate foamed adhesives stabilized by, strengthening of textiles by)

IT 9003-01-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(adhesives from, strengthening of textiles by foamed)

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1967:76617 CAPLUS
DN 66:76617
TI Lamination of a moldable sheet and **foam** material without **binder**
IN Atkins, Harold J.; Davis, Roy
PA Lantor Ltd.; Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
SO Brit., 4 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA

DT Patent
LA English
IC B32B
CC 37 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1052032		19661230	GB	19611122

AB A method is described for bonding a **foam** material to a heat- and pressure-moldable sheet material. Thus, a poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) film was prepd. from PVC 100, dialkyl phthalate 45, pigment 20, and a **stabilizer** 2 parts and calendered to a 0.008-in. thick sheet. A web (1.5 oz./yd.2 of Dynel fibers was bonded with Geon to form a nonwoven fabric (2 oz./yd.2) and laminated with the film by passing through a pair of nip rolls, heated to 100-5°, at 300 psi. by a match die moldings method to result in no bursting at the corners. The laminate was molded into a car seat cushion, and a mixt. of a polyurethane prepolymer 100, cyclohexyldimethylamine 0.9, silicone fluid 1, a lubricant 0.7, and **water** 2.12 parts was poured into the inside of the cushion and allowed to **foam** to give a cushion having good bonding between the **foam** and the laminate. Similarly an acrylonitrilebutadiene-styrene copolymer was laminated with a Dynel fabric bonded with Hycar.

ST **FOAM** SHEETS LAMINATED MOLDABLE; LAMINATED MOLDABLE **FOAM** SHEETS; MOLDABLE LAMINATED **FOAM** SHEETS; SHEETS LAMINATED MOLDABLE **FOAM**; DYNEL MOLDABLE **FOAM** SHEETS; PVC MOLDABLE **FOAM** SHEETS; HYCAR MOLDABLE **FOAM** SHEETS; POLYURETHANE MOLDABLE **FOAM** SHEETS

IT Urethane polymers, preparation
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cellular, prepn. and bonding of, in situ in laminate of moldable sheet polymer with acrylic fiber mats for automotive seat cushions)

IT Automobiles
(cushions for, from urethane polymer **foam** bonded to moldable plastic sheet laminate with acrylic fiber mats)

IT Porous materials, preparation
(in molded sheet plastic laminate with synthetic fiber mats, for automotive seat cushions)

IT Fiber, acrylic, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(lamination with acrylonitrile-1,3-butadiene-styrene copolymer or vinyl chloride polymers, and in situ formation and bonding of urethane polymer **foams** therein, for automotive seat cushions)

IT Lamination of plastics
(of acrylonitrile-1,3-butadiene-styrene copolymer or vinyl chloride polymer with acrylic fiber web by heat and pressure, and in situ formation and bonding of urethane polymer **foams** therein for automotive seat cushions)

IT 9002-86-2P, uses and miscellaneous 9003-56-9P, uses and miscellaneous
RL: PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(lamination with acrylic fiber mats by heat and pressure, and in situ formation and bonding of urethane polymer **foams** therein, for automotive seat cushions)

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
Full Text
AN 1966:448507 CAPLUS
DN 65:48507
OREF 65:9118h,9119a-c
TI Molding plastic articles
IN Ericson, Lloyd J.
PA Sheller Manufg. Corp.
SO 8 pp.
DT Patent

LA Unavailable
NCL 264045000
CC 48 (Plastics Technology)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3259673		19660705	US	19611009

AB A process for forming high-viscosity, vinyl polymer plastisol films with uniform gage and having no internal voids is described. The films produced are useful in automobile interiors. The films are prepd. by airless spraying of vinyl plastisols on a contoured, preheated mold surface and then either a stripping or bonding the film to a core. Thus, a plastisol of poly(vinyl chloride) (I) 80, I-vinylidene chloride copolymer resin 20, polyester plasticizers (Paraplex 9-54)10, epoxy plasticizer (Monoplex S-74) 30, phthalate plasticizer (Flexol 10-10) 25, and **stabilizers** (Ba-Cd-Zn powder and liquid types) 2.5 parts was prepd. by mixing the plasticizers and **stabilizers** in a dough mixer and adding the polymer resins over 10 min. After 30 min. mixing, an aliquot was removed and blended with a TiO2 pigment (HSC 930 White) which was dispersed in a plasticizer (Paraplex G-62) (II) at a ratio of 70:30 TiO2: II. A 6% mixt. of the dispersion in plastisol was formed and mixed to produce a liquid with 9000 cp. viscosity at 82°F and 2 rpm. on a Brookfield viscometer. A Cu-Ni automobile crash pad mold was heated to 280°F and sprayed with the product from an airless spray gun at 120°F./1800 psi. The mold and film were heated to 400°F. 30 min. and cooled in **water** to 150°, a mold plate was placed over the mold, a urethan **foam** was poured in, and the mold was heated to 150° 20 min. Upon removal of the mold, a uniform polymer cover sheet was firmly bonded to the **foam**.

IT Epoxy resins
(as **binders**, for ground refractories for molds)
IT Urethane polymers
(cellular, covered by vinyl chloride polymer plastisol films, molding of)
IT Molding
(of urethan polymer **foam** composites with vinyl chloride polymer films from plastisols)
IT Ethylene, 1,1-dichloro-, polymer with vinyl chloride
(plastisols from vinyl chloride polymers and, molding urethan polymer **foams** covered by films from)
IT Ethylene, chloro-, polymer with vinylidene chloride
(plastisols of, molding urethan polymer **foams** covered by films from)
IT 9002-86-2, Ethylene, chloro-, homopolymer
(plastisols of, molding urethan polymer **foams** covered by films from)

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	109.79	110.42

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-22.79	-22.79

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 May 2003 (20030530/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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